

# The Saturday Gazette.

## BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE,  
CHARLES M. DAVIS, Associate Editor. Bloomfield, N. J.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. \$2.00 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

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**SATURDAY GAZETTE.**  
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.  
BULLVILLE, CALDWELL AND VERONA.  
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POL-  
ITICS, GENERAL NEWS, AND ES-  
PECIALLY OF LOCAL IN-  
TERESTS.

All Public and Local questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, educational and industrial topics, will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only acceptable and interesting to the general reader, but of special value to citizens of Essex county and of real importance to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, Belleville and Verona.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of cordial welcome to every family circle.

Settled Clergymen in the county and all Public School Teachers in the county will receive the paper gratuitously by sending their address to our office. No postage to subscribers within the County of Essex.

To ADVERTISERS it should prove a valuable medium. Our circulation extends to every part of Essex county, and considerably elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS will be received and forwarded by the Postmaster, who will be allowed to retain 50 cents as commission on new subscribers, also at our office in Bloomfield, or may be addressed by mail, to

W. M. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor,  
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

**Banks, Insurance, &c.**

**North Ward National Bank**

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

THIS institution commenced business on the 24th of February last, in the Hudson Building, No. 445 Broad Street, Newark, opposite the M. & E. B. B. Depot. It is a very convenient place for residents of Bloomfield, Montclair and vicinity who may desire to have banking facilities in Newark.

**DIRECTORS.**  
H. M. Rhodes, E. C. Fuller,  
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**CITIZENS' Insurance Company.**

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PAID UP CAPITAL, \$200,000.

ASSETS, OVER \$300,000.

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A. P. SCHAEFF, Secretary.

C. BRADLEY, Surveyor.

1874

**PEOPLES Savings Institution.**

445 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, a dividend of the sum of \$7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, FREE OF ALL TAXES, was declared on all deposits entitled thereto on the first of May, payable on and after May 15th.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal from May 1st. Deposits made on or before May 2d, will draw interest from May 1st.

This institution will remove on or about April 25th to its new Banking room, number 445 Broad St., under the Continental Hotel.

H. M. RHODES, President.

H. M. RANDALL, Treasurer.

1874

**THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Co.**

OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

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and the Surplus divided to Policy Holders amounted to \$2,727,785.00.

It is believed that no Company in this country or abroad offers equal advantages to insureds in respect of security, or money of management, and large returns by way of dividends.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the Company directly, or to any of its Agents.

Losses paid promptly, and in full.

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and all details relative to the Company's business may be obtained by applying to the nearest Agent.

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**DRUGGISTS.**  
AND DEALERS IN  
**BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD.**  
**PAINT.**  
**OILS &c.**  
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NEWARK, N. J.  
May 2-bum

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**DENTIST.**  
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NEW YORK.

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**W. E. PINNHAM, D.D.S.**  
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.  
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**ALEXANDER MCKIRGAN.**  
Successor to Reed & McKirgan.  
**DENTIST.**  
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Laughing Gas administered

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Office and Residence 72 Orange Street.  
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NEWARK, N. J.

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**SPENCERIAN**  
**STEEL PENS.**  
These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the NEWARK ONE PEN alone we sold more than 5,000,000 in 1873.

And the sale is continually increasing. They are of superior English make, and are justly celebrated for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point. For sale by the trade generally.

To accommodate those who may wish to try these Pens, we will send a Sample Card containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

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**MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.**  
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Our business is divided into three departments, to wit:

**A. STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.**  
In this department we keep a very superior and carefully selected stock of Pens, Ink, Paper, Envelopes, and the like usually found in New York stores, besides which we have Ladies' English and French Note Papers and Envelopes, London and Vienna Pocket Books, in great variety. Pocket Cutlery (first class), Initial Paper, etc., Visiting Cards and Monograms and the like promptly and cheaply furnished.

**B. BLANK BOOK DEPARTMENT.**  
In this department we include both the large variety of Account Books, to be found on our shelves, from the little pocket-sized Memorandum, to the Royal Russia Ledger, and the better class of books well made to order. We make books of any pattern to order in the best manner known to the trade, and never fail of giving satisfaction. Checks, Drafts, Note and other similar work lithographed to order in all colors and styles.

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With a practical experience of over 10 years in the printing business, and using our own press and type, we have facilities in this department of our business which enables us to combine promptness and cheapness with taste and excellence of execution beyond those usually afforded in one office.

We shall be happy to furnish estimates of all kinds of Blank Books and Printing. If inconvenient, call at our office, a line by mail will secure our prompt attention.

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**V. R. BEATTY.**  
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**FLOUR, FEED, OATS, CORN & MEAL.**  
BALED HAY, STRAW, TIMOTHY  
AND CLYVER SEEDS,  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, COUNTRY  
PRODUCE, &c.  
Choice Potatoes for Family Supply.  
opp. Montclair Hotel. MONTCLAIR, N. J.  
Goods delivered to any part of the village free of charge.  
Oct-24-bum

**DOCTOR**  
**CLARENCE WILLARD BUTLER,**  
**HOMOEOPATHIST.**  
Office Hours—  
Sat. 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.  
Sun. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.  
Special attention given to chronic diseases.  
May 2-bum

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**Surgeon Dentist.**  
JACOBUS BUILDING,  
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NITROUS OXIDE GAS FRESH DAILY.  
Office open evenings.  
Jan-6-bum

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JACOBUS BUILDING, MONTCLAIR.  
Feb-25-ly

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.  
Feb-25-

**ORIGINAL DRUG STORE.**  
(Established 1858).  
**F. A. WHEELER.**  
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PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET  
SOAP, &c.  
FANCY ARTICLES, Confectionery, &c.  
Choice brands of Imported and Domestic  
Sugars.

**O'NALLEY & ARESON,**  
**PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS FITTERS**  
Bloomfield Avenue,  
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All work and Material guaranteed as represented.  
May 1-

**FINE STATIONERY.**  
ENGLISH,  
FRENCH  
AND DOMESTIC  
in the newest styles.  
**ORQUET**  
and OUT DOOR GAMES.  
**E. MADISON.**  
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**MISSES MEERMAN'S**  
NEW STORE  
**FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS**  
and dealers in every variety of  
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TIONS.**  
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**C. W. WYMAN,**  
DEALER IN  
**DRY GOODS, HOSIERY,**  
NOTIONS and SMALL WARE,  
Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods,  
New Styles of Trimmings and Hosiery.  
**BAZAAR PAPER PATTERNS.**  
New modes. Sent for Catalogue containing  
the new styles for Fall and Winter 1874.  
BLOOMFIELD AVENUE  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.  
May 16-bum

**QEO. H. HAYDEN & OWENS,**  
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(Successors to John H. Hayden.)  
Painting, Papering, and House and Ornamental  
Painting, Kalsomining, Paper Hanging,  
Gilding, Graining and Glazing, in all their  
branches. Paints, Oils, Varnishes and mixed  
colors kept constantly on hand. Also  
**WINDOW SHADES,**  
CORDS, TAPES, &c. &c.  
May 16-bum

**A DAY ON THE ORANGE MOUNTAIN**

Of the ten residences on the brow of the mountain at St. Cloud, each is more charming than the other, and the views from all are grand and beautiful. How changed now must be the scene since the time of the Revolution, when Washington and Lafayette crossed the mountains. Then it was a grandeur of forests and streams, with here and there a farm house or a hamlet. Now the outlook is over the towering homes of a million of people. Towns, cities, villages, roads and bays, with the mental apices and chimneys, the distinct at the feet of the observer, unrolling to the east like a vast panorama and stretching for miles and miles away until lost in the blue outlines of Staten and Long Islands and the dim haze of the ocean beyond the Narrows.

Standing here one can well imagine the enthusiasm and delight aroused in the sensitive and poetic nature of Washington Irving, when in company with Mr. Haskell at Eagle Rock, he for the first time gazed upon this unsurpassable scene.

As many of your readers are riding through the valleys below have doubtless desired to learn something of the persons who occupy the residences so beautifully conspicuous on the brow of the mountain, I will for their benefit give a list, commencing with the one furthest to the north. There are ten in all. The first one is owned by Mr. Joseph Gimbert and he occupied for the summer by Mr. Richard Butler and family, of New York. Next is the residence of Miss M. G. P. Binny (the second house erected), and next (not yet occupied) is that of Bishop Henry W. Jones. Next is the residence of Mr. Geo. V. Hecker, of the well known four manufacturers New York. Next is Dr. Adams R. D. on, now in Scotland and his family, his home is now occupied by Mr. John D. Wood and family, East India Importers, New York. Next is the residence of Dr. E. E. Marky, the first one erected, and has yet some thirty acres connected with it. Next is his brother's, Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, the second one erected, and next is that of the son-in-law of General Marcy, viz: General George B. McClellan, who is now in Europe. His home is occupied for the summer by Mr. James Brown, the eminent banker, New York. Mr. Brown is also the son-in-law of Dr. Adams, and seems to be very much interested in improvements on the Mountain. His house will not be completed for some months yet, being erected in the most careful and thorough manner by those young but much approved builders, S. D. Lines & Co., of Newark. When completed at a cost of some \$20,000, the main edifice being in area of the ground 7000 feet and over, and all 115 feet high, and lifting itself up boldly from among the trees and surrounded by ample grounds (some thirty acres in all), it will not only prove to be, perhaps, the most desirable summer residence in this section of the State.

From the tower of this house the eye can sweep the landscape in all directions. To the West it overlooks the Second Mountain, and brings into view Boonton, Morris Plains, the New State Asylum and other interesting localities inland, until the vision sinks into the far distant mountains. Near the house, bearing unvaried roses, plucked by fair young hands, and all expressions, giving back a last word of admiration for famous, affectionate Earl (Earl), pronounced Earl, the massive Scotch staghound, true type of those which figure in portraits of Sir Walter, and son of one presented by a Scotch gentleman to Miss Charlotte Cushman, the actress, and thus indirectly towards home again. From the North road to South Orange Avenue, a distance of some two miles, there are no houses, and save the paths which have here and there been made by workmen, the way is as wild as when the Indian claimed it, or our fathers first hunted the deer, the bear and the wolf over its rocky ledges.

**MARRIED AND SINGLE.**—A correspondent of one of the English periodicals has sent to two curious extracts from the *European Magazine*, vol. 66, 1814. One of them appears in the list of marriages for July of that year, and is as follows: "Late at Glasgow, M. H. Cain, aged eighty-four, to Mrs. Maxwell, of Clark's bridge, aged seventy, and the ninth time for the bride, being joined in wedlock."

The other represents an entirely different temperament, and is found among the obituary notices: "Late at Gray's Arms House, Tamson, aged eighty-two, Hannah Norton, a maiden lady. She vowed, several years ago, that no *follow* should ever touch her, living or dead. In pursuance of this resolution, about ten years since, she purchased a coffin in which whenever she felt serious illness, she immediately deposited herself—thus securing the gratification of her peculiar sensibility. The coffin was not, however, exclusively reserved for the reception of her mortal remains, but served also as her wardrobe, and the depository of her bread and cheese."

**FOUNT REMINDER.**—DRIVER, Col., Sept. 26.—Lieut. Wheeler and Dr. Yarrow have returned here. The results of the expedition are far beyond the work of previous years. A new pass has been discovered over the main divide, long enough for a railway to the Glacier Valley, the richest region of the Rocky Mountains. The finest collection of fossil remains ever found in America has been discovered by Prof. Cope, paleontologist. On the shore of the ancient ocean in New Mexico, thirty-seven were found in one day. The megatherium, the mastodon, and all classes of aurian monsters illustrating the gigantic natural wonders of extinct ages, are among them.

**Educational**

**RELATIONS OF ART TO EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.**  
*Drawing in the Public Schools.*—In the rapidly changing circumstances of the present age the competition between the producers of the world grows ever more intense and demands watchfulness and energy on the part of every country unless it is willing to fall behind in progress and in power. In addition to this fact a new complication has arisen, owing to the abandonment of the old system of apprenticeship, by which young persons were trained to become skillful workmen, and from the opposition of trades unions to the training of youth in their various occupations, so that it has become almost impossible to procure for children such industrial training as will make them skillful artisans.

In consequence of these difficulties in the way of parents securing for their children training in remunerative labor, it is felt that the public schools must give instruction that will fit the children for work; that something more and other than the present training is now necessary. Special schools of training for special professions and industries will doubtless be provided as the need arises, but the great bulk of the population is to be trained for usefulness in the public schools of the country; and the obvious duty of those in whose charge these schools are placed is to devise a plan by which, during the few years of average attendance, the pupils may be so trained as to be best prepared for the duties of life. It is found that merely to read, to write, and to cipher does not do this. Indispensable as these preliminaries are to the acquisition of other knowledge, something more is requisite, if, as a manufacturing and commercial people, we are to hold our own among the nations. In addition to the increased competition of the methods of manufacture, and increased productivity, another element of value has rapidly pervaded all manufactures, an element in which the United States has been and is woefully deficient, the art element. The element of beauty as found to have pecuniary as well as aesthetic value. The training of the hand and eye, which is the greatest advantage to the worker in nearly every branch of industry. What ever trade may be chosen, knowledge of drawing is an advantage, and in many occupations is rapidly becoming indispensable.

While the United States lacks many things that give to the nations of Europe great advantage in art culture, they possess on the other hand, in their system of free public schools admirable facilities for the speedy, general, and efficient introduction of any desirable system of training.

*Drawing Taught in the Public Schools.*—As to the difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of drawing, "who says," says a competent authority, "can learn to draw, can learn to draw," and it has been shown that the teachers of the public schools are very readily qualified to teach the first lessons in drawing. This teaching of first value to all the children, and offers to girls as well as to boys opportunity for useful and remunerative occupation, for drawing in the public schools is not to be taught as a mere accomplishment; the end sought is not to enable the scholar to draw a pretty picture, but to train the hand and eye that he may be better fitted to become a bread-winner.

*Why Public Schools should Teach Drawing.*—Drawing is the very alphabet of art, the one essential requisite preliminary to any artistic or technical training; and if it is desirable that the children of the public schools shall be fitted to become, if they wish it, skilled workmen in any branch of industry, it is necessary that they shall be taught to draw correctly. To those to whom art means higher things, as they suppose, than its application to every day utensils and mere manufactures—who look for grand galleries of pictures and statues and to all the higher refinements of cultured art—it may be a suggestive recollection that among a people ignorant of drawing, and whose daily surroundings, as is true of the American people, afford few suggestions of art in any of its forms, high art must ever remain an exotic and native artists be rare than the fabled phoenix.

Great collections, museums, art-galleries, much as they may contribute to the self-education of cliques and cities, will be of the slightest possible use and barren of results either to the industries of the people or their art-culture, so long as drawing is not generally understood.

Whoever succeeds in having all the public school children of the country properly trained in elementary drawing will have done more to advance the manufactures of the country, and more to make possible the art-culture of the people, than could be accomplished by the establishment of a hundred art-museums without this training. Just as libraries are worthless to those who cannot read, so are art-galleries to those who cannot comprehend them. Just as all literature is open to him who has learned to read, as is all art to him who has learned to draw, whose eye has been trained to see, and his fingers made facile to execute.

We have begun at the wrong end. We asked for art-galleries when we needed drawing-schools; but the evil is not irreparable. Let drawing be generally taught, and our art-galleries and museums, poor as they are, will at once grow more and more valuable for they will then begin to be of use.

The Commissioner commends the subject of the relation of art to education to the consideration, not only of all educators, but to all who are interested in the varied manufacturing industries of our many States. Skill is the modern secret of success. Science becomes ever more certainly the measure of prosperity. Science underlies and must precede art. In the common schools the children of America must be trained to draw, if the artisans are to hold their own in the world's contests, and if the artists are to enshrine the history of their art.

**THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.**

This college, which has filled a large sphere, especially in the education of the ministers of the Presbyterian Church, received its charter in 1746.

The usefulness of the College of New Jersey can best be hinted by stating, that the entire number of graduates considerably exceeds five thousand, of whom more than one-half are still living. It would be sufficient to mention such names among them as Dr. Benjamin Rush, the two Richards, David Ramsay, Dr. Samuel Spring, Pierpont Edwards, James Madison, President of the United States, Aaron Burr, Henry Lee, Morgan Lewis, Edward Livingston, John Sergeant, Samuel L. Southard, Theodore L. Frelinghuysen, and a long roll of other distinguished men.

The benefactors of Princeton College are too many to enumerate. Within the last few years upwards of a million of dollars have been given for new buildings, the endowment of professorships, and the establishment of scholarships. Dickinson Hall, recently constructed, for rooms adapted for instruction in nearly every department was founded in honor of Jonathan Dickinson, the first president of Princeton, by his lineal descendant, John C. Green, of New York, whose magnificent gifts have been of such great service to the institution, and cost so much lustre over the donor's name.

A well equipped gymnasium was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$38,000, by Robert Bonner, the journalist, and Henry C. Marshall. Three years later Mr. Marshall gave the college another donation of \$100,000. A building for a school of science has gone to the eastward of Dickinson Hall, founded by a special endowment of \$200,000 from Mr. Green, whose gifts have already exceeded half a million dollars.

No little portion of the splendor of this record emanates from the admirable genius, learning, and Christian humanity of Dr. James McCosh, its eleventh president, who came of native birth in Ayrshire, and the scene of his scholarship in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the Free Church of Scotland, and his professorship at Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, to keep fresher and more enduring laurels in the academic groves which surround the classical structure of Princeton. He may well tread proudly, yet humbly, in the footsteps of his two fellow-countrymen: Witherspoon and Madison, of Finlay, the scholarly Irishman, and of Edwards, the metaphysical divine.

**COMPULSORY EDUCATION.**—We find in a London paper a list of cases disposed of before the London Police Courts under the compulsory education act. The provisions of the act were rigorously enforced in almost every instance, no excuse being accepted as good enough to justify the magistrates in remitting the penalties. One poor woman had a sick husband, and needed her two children at home. She had tried to arrange so that one could go in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. She was fined. A boy was complained against for not attending more than one school, the proper number of times. It was pleaded that he was sent regularly, but got in after the roll was called, and was fined. A mother was fined for keeping her little girl from school, although she set up that she had to work, and had no one else to take care of her baby, and that the child had received good instruction. One of the magistrates said he was determined to put the act in full force, as he found it was of no use in remitting with the parents. The law is clearly a living one in the eyes of these magistrates.

**THE MUSICAL LANGUAGES.**  
The best language to sing in—that is to say, the language whose syllables are most favorable to musical emission—is the Italian. The next best is the Turkish. The Turkish language being good for anything from a musical point of view will not doubt be a revelation to many readers; but I have the best authority for this statement. Next in order of excellence for musical purposes come the Russian language; the Spanish next; the German next; and then the French. I need not say that French vanity is equal to claiming precedence in this respect for its own tongue, if it were possible; but no well-educated French musical will deny that the language is the worst of all for the singer, with the exception of the Russian and the exception is the English. *—The Lyceum.*

**SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.**—In our commercial department will be found a tabulated statement showing the shipments of flour and grain from Chicago for the week ending October 3, and the destination of the same. This exhibit illustrates in a striking manner the peculiar condition of the carrying-trade this season. During the week named there were shipped to Buffalo 8,000 barrels of flour, 495,770 bushels of wheat, 444,530 bushels of corn, 113,000 bushels of oats, 21,500 bushels of barley, making a total of 1,125,099 bushels of grain; while not a single bushel of grain or barrel of flour was shipped to Oswego. Only 2,000 barrels of flour were shipped to Erie and not a bushel of grain. The Canadian ports make very little better showing. Montreal is credited with 30,486 bushels of grain and 485 barrels of flour, and the consignments to all other Canadian ports aggregate only 30,000 bushels. The shipments to Ogdensburg for the week were 750 barrels of flour and 31,600 bushels of grain. From this it will be seen that the consignments to Buffalo are in excess of those to all the other ports taken together.

A physician in Scotland, recently performed a surgical operation, and in due course sent in his bill. As payment was not made he sued his patient in the courts, where he lost the action on the ground that a physician not registered as a surgeon cannot recover fees for surgical practice.

**Items of Interest.**

Russia cannot expect to compete with other European countries in the Chinese market by sending goods overland. The Russian overland traffic can only pass a market in Mongolia, Bannaria, and part of Manchuria. A direct trade between Russia and China proper is only practicable by means of the Suez Canal.

The State of Vermont is occupying a very proud position, being free from a public debt, as having on hand more than enough cash to meet all its liabilities. Last year, says the *Chronicle*, the balance of liabilities over assets was more than \$100,000. It has been overcome, and there is now a balance of assets of upwards of \$20,000.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad has just been published at Washington. It shows that the cost of the undertaking has been \$115,214,587, and that the road was essentially complete on the 1st of October.

It does not seem like very hard times when the aggregate amount of \$500,000 has been put up in purses for fast horses to run on the various race grounds, the present season.

Paris had a marriage the other day of the Tom Thumb and Minnie Warren class, but with more drollery in it. The husband is a dwarf, forty inches in height, and the wife a giantess of six feet six.

**RENEWAL OF PATENT.**—On Tuesday the Commissioner of Patents will hear the application of John R. Blake, of New York, for an extension for seven years of his patent for burglar-proof safes. This case excites considerable attention from safe manufacturers, and the extension will be advocated and opposed by eminent counsel. Under the law of March 3, 1861, the life of a patent was extended from fourteen to seventeen years, and the right to apply for an extension was cut off. All patents, therefore, since 1861, have been for seventeen years, and all patents issued prior to March 3, 1861, will expire on or before the 2nd of March next.

At Wiesbeach, a few days ago, the four-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into England was commemorated by a dinner at the Working Men's Institute.

United States Senator Edmunds, of Vermont (Republican), has been re-elected, and will soon be one of the longest seated members of that body.

Germany has just adopted a law by which the holder of a railroad ticket may stop at any point on his journey, for any period—the ticket remaining good till used.

Supervising Architect Mullett has nearly 200 buildings under his charge.

Wendell Phillips has been invited to lecture on free labor questions.

Schuyler Colfax is announced to lecture in the western part of this State next month.

Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, is, on a two weeks' visit to this country.

The Rev. W. H. Murray's resignation has been accepted by the Park St. Church in Boston.

Mrs. Lincoln was unable to attend the ceremonies at the dedication of the monument to her husband's memory at Springfield, on account of illness. She has been confined to her room in Chicago for the past five months by a severe sickness, from which she is now recovering.

F. J. Dickens, son of the late novelist, is now in Oxford, and will probably take up his residence there.

A terrible state of destitution exists in Nebraska; several deaths from starvation have already occurred.

The Rev. Robert Collier of Chicago has refused an invitation to become pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York.

John MacMahon has challenged any person in the United States to wrestle for \$1,000, or \$2,500 a side, square hold, best two in three.

The king of Burmah is said to have taken the exceptional position of admiring the American system of finance. He approves of our plan of making money, and proposes to have a paper currency issued as soon as possible for his own subjects.

So much has been said by the Radical Party in England of the high cost of education at the universities as an argument of their inability except to persons of property, that an official investigation has recently been instituted. From this it appears that the necessary expenses of an Oxford student need not exceed £50 a year.

The Liverpool School Board has resolved that there shall be an examination in the Holy Scriptures in the board schools.

The women employed in the book-binding trade in London have formed a trade union, and with some male assistance, have adopted a code of rules.

Passenger traffic on the English railways has recently undergone a great development. In 1870 the number of passengers on the lines in England and Wales was 289,000,000. Last year it was 401,000,000, and the increase is chiefly due to the improved condition of the working classes.

The Swiss Federal Council has approved of the selection of Berne as the place for an International Postal Office.